XLIX. *The Caſe of a Patient, who voided a large Stone through the Perinæum from the Urethra. Communicated to the Royal Society by Mr.* Joſeph Warner, *Surgeon, of* Guy's *Hoſpital, to whom this Memoir was addreſſed, for that Purpoſe, by Dr.* Frewen, *of* Rye *in* Suſſex.

Read Nov. 19, 1761.

HEnry Taught, of Haſtings in Suſſex, aged ſeventy-ſix, a ſtrong hail man, and naturally of a good conſtitution, was never ſubject to any nephritic or gravelly complaints for almoſt ſeventy years; but enjoyed, for the moſt part, a good ſhare of health, (though he had been expoſed, the greateſt part of his life-time, as a mariner, to the irregularities and inclemencies of that element, to which his occupation engaged him) till about ſix or ſeven years ago, when he had ſome gravelly complaints, and uneaſineſs in making water; which increaſed upon him progreſſively; and, for the laſt two years, he had ſo much pain in ſitting, that he was obliged to uſe a perforated chair, made for that purpoſe. But, for ſome months paſt, his increaſed pain would not permit him to ſit at all, even at his meals, which he uſed to take either ſtanding or lying. When he firſt came to be in this painful ſituation, there appeared a prominence on the right ſide of the perinæum, towards the hinder part of the ſcrotum; which, increaſing by degrees, felt hard and ſuperficial for ſome time; and the parts all about it grew ſo extremely

extremely ſore, and tender, that, at length, on the 24th of September laſt, upon his getting out of bed, a laceration thereof happened; and the ſtone, herewith ſhewn to this learned Society, was voided, falling down upon the floor.

Five days after this happened, I went to ſee the patient, in order to get a perfect knowledge of the circumſtances of the fact; the particulars of which I then communicated to my worthy friend Mr. Warner, ſurgeon, of Guy's hoſpital in London; who returned me a ſatisfactory account, from his own obſervations, of the manner by which a ſtone is contained in the urethra, &c. which I ſhall take the liberty of inſerting, after ſubmitting to the ſuperior judgment of this Society, a ſhort account of what I apprehended to be the original proceſs of nature, in the production of ſuch a phænomenon.

Dr. Boerhaave hath obſerved, from experiment, that if a quantity of recent urine be ſet, to digeſt in a tall glaſs, with a heat no greater than that of a healthy man's body, for the ſpace of three or four days, it will continually grow more and more red, fœtid, cadaverous, and alkaline, throwing off a ſtony matter to the ſides of the veſſel. From whence we learn, that calculous matter, by too long a detention of this excrementitious fluid in the bladder, may be eaſily generated; and a ſmall portion thereof, in its diſcharge from thence with the urine, may happen to be obſtructed in the paſſage of the urethra, ſo as to be incapable of getting either forward or backward, and thereby become the baſis of a ſtone; which, increaſing by the urinous ſupplies, may be accumulated

to as great a bulk as the part containing it will admit of.

Now, " the urethra, in caſes of this kind," according to the obſervation of my learned friend, " becomes a cyſt, which cyſt acquires a great degree " of hardneſs, and remains compact and whole, till " an inflammation is produced by its incapacity of " admitting any farther diſtenſion; which inflam- " mation is ſoon after communicated to the integu- " ments, by which means they become painful, " tender, and are eaſily lacerated." And this deſcription ſeems to correſpond exactly with what hath happened in the caſe of this old man.

Ever ſince the ſtone came away, this patient hath diſcharged no urine but by the wound; which, when I laſt ſaw him, was ſo much contracted, as to be no bigger than to admit into it a ſmall finger, and the parts were grown callous about it. I would have recommended him to proper care on that occaſion; but he would by no means hearken to me; ſeeming to be very happy in being freed from the cruel burden of the ſtone; and not regarding, I ſuppoſe, at his time of life, whether he could be helped in the diſcharge of his urine any other way.

Hatton-Garden, London, Nov. 12, 1761.

AS I am deſired by Dr. Frewen, in a letter to me, bearing date the 7th inſtant, to add whatever I ſhall think expedient to his memoir, I have, in conſequence of this requeſt, taken the liberty of obſerving, from a former letter of Dr. Frewen to me, bearing date the 17th of October laſt, that when this ſurprizingly large calculus was firſt voided, which was

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on the 24th of September 1761, it weighed ſix ounces and two drachms; that on the 29th of the ſame month it weighed ſix ounces, wanting one drachm and fifteen grains. On the 11th of October following, it weighed ſix ounces, wanting three drachms and one ſcruple. On the 17th of the ſame month, it weighed ſix ounces, wanting three drachms and half.

Give me leave to add farther to this paper, by obſerving, that, about March laſt, I produced two very remarkable calculi to the Royal Society, for their inſpection; when they did me the honour to deſire a written account of the caſe of the perſon, in whoſe urethra they were lodged. The whole of what I think worth troubling the Society with, upon this occaſion, is, that they had been for many years lodged in the urethra of one Robert Bolley, a young man, aged about twenty-two, and that they had produced no great inconvenience, or pain, till of late, when the integuments began to inflame; which inflammation commenced not long before he was put under my care. The conſequence of this change in the parts was extreme torture, a ſevere ſymptomatic fever, great waſting-away of the whole body, and almoſt a continual and involuntary diſcharge of ſmall quantities of urine.

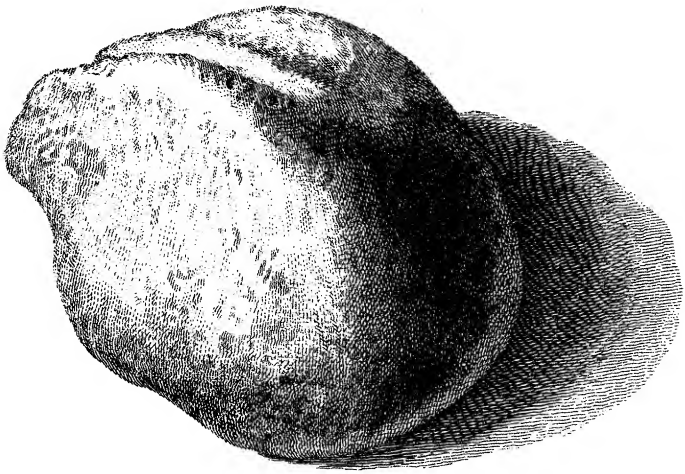
The miſerable object I have been juſt now deſcribing, was recommended to my aſſiſtance, by my ingenious friend and acquaintance Dr. Wollaſton, of Bury in Suffolk, in whoſe neighbourhood this patient lived, and from whence he was conveyed to London in a waggon.

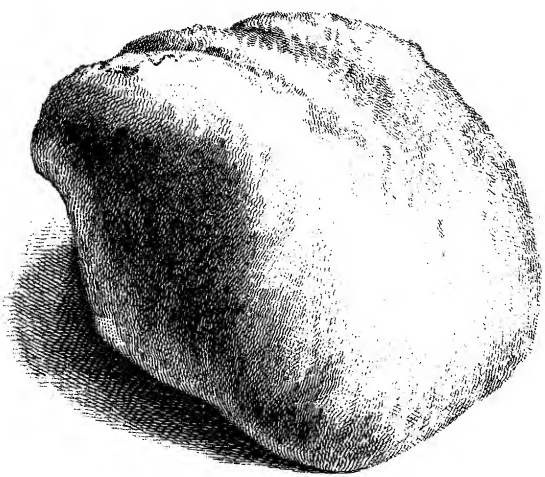
The parts were then arrived to ſo great a degree of diſtention, inflammation, and tenderneſs, that, upon the

the journey, they burſt, and there was diſcharged thro an opening made in the perinæum (that is, the ſpace betwixt the anus and ſcrotum) one of theſe ſtones; the other ſtone remained firmly fixed in the urethra, which I eaſily removed, having firſt cut away as much of the diſeaſed integuments of the acceleratores urinæ muſcles, and diſtended urethra, as I judged neceſſary to be removed for this purpoſe. After the removal of theſe parts, I brought together the lips of the wound, and kept them ſo, by means of that ſuture which ſurgeons call the twiſted ſuture, till the parts were united, which was effected in about a fortnight. Before the ſuture was applied, I introduced a ductile inſtrument, of a convenient ſize, through the penis into the bladder, by which means, the paſſage was kept equally diſtended.

This operation ſo effectually anſwered my expectation, as totally to remove the incontinence of urine, as well as every other ſymptom that had attended the complaint; and the patient was, in a ſhort time, reſtored to his uſual healthy ſtate and corpulency.

N. B. In the two inſtances I have juſt now related, as well as in the caſe of Thomas Bingham, whoſe hiſtory I communicated to this Society, on the 13th of December 1759, (vide Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1760.) I muſt obſerve, that theſe patients, according to the beſt information I could get, were never attacked with a ſuppreſſion of urine, or a regular fit of the ſtone; for which reaſons, I conclude, that the formation of theſe calculi did originally commence in the urethra itſelf, and that the ſtream of urine, in its courſe from the bladder through





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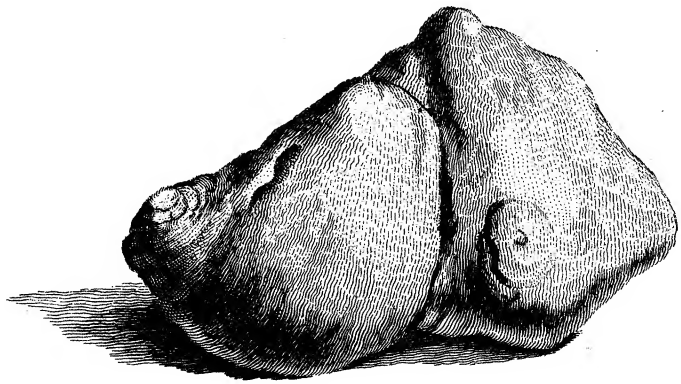

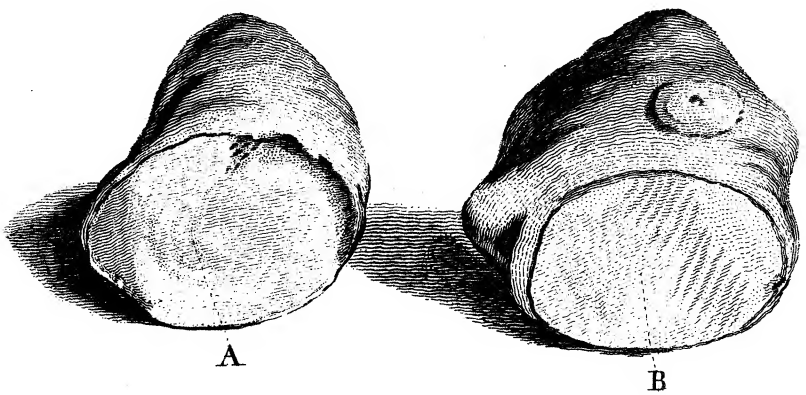

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the penis, had gradually formed thoſe grooves, or channels, ſo apparent on the ſurfaces of theſe compact and hard bodies, over which they occaſionally were voided; by this means, a paſſage for the urine always remained open and unobſtructed. [*Vide Tab.* IX. & X.]

Plate IX. repreſents the ſize, ſhape, and appearance, of the ſtone, in different attitudes, with the grooves on its ſuperior ſurface, that was voided through a laceration of the perinæum, as has been above deſcribed, in the caſe of Henry Taught, of Haſtings in Suſſex.

Plate X. repreſents the two ſtones that were lodged in the perinæum of Robert Bolley, a young man of twenty-two years of age, as has been already mentioned, with their poliſhed ſurfaces.

A and B, where they came in contact with each other.

In the ſame plate, are theſe two ſtones joined together, with their ſeveral eminences and depreſſions, and as they lay in contact with each other in the perinæum.